
The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Band Boys' Supper this evening, at W. R. C. hall.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

FOR SALE—A good one horse wagon, cheap. H. Stepan.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus'.

Crescent Bicycles. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Mrs. G. Jacobs has moved back to the farm in South Branch.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles. Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Band Boys will give a Supper at the W. R. C. hall, Thursday, May 17th. Supper ready at 5 o'clock.

Oliver, Wiard, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

G. Ernst, of Blaine, was in town Tuesday. He had the misfortune to lose one of his horses, last week.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.25 per year.

Crescent Bicycles. Salling, Hanson & Co.

The advent of Circuit Court jurors Tuesday, gave a lively appearance to our village.

FOR SALE—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

Wagons have advanced in price, but we have received another carload and can divide the advance on that account.

Field peas and King corn at Salling, Hanson & Co.

The committee is hard at work to complete the arrangements for a proper observation of Decoration day.

J. J. McCarthy, of Standish, Pros. Attorney of Arenac county, was present at the opening of Court, Tuesday.

M. J. Connine, Circuit Judge of the Iosco Circuit, came up to court this week, being associated with Geo. L. Alexander in several cases.

All kinds of garden seed at Salling, Hanson & Co.

May 28th—29th is the date when J. Leahy, the expert optician, will again visit Grayling. Office with Dr. Insley.

Everybody is invited to attend a social at the Presbyterian church parlors, to-morrow, Friday, evening. A lunch will be served.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, was a caller at our sanctum, Tuesday. He reports his wheat badly winter killed.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mantz and Mr. Wm. Mantz left last Thursday on an extended visit to Milwaukee, their old home.—Lewiston Journal.

Prof. Kirtland, formerly principal of our schools, has been engaged as superintendent of public schools at Houghton.

All kinds of seed for the farm and garden at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Local rains have extinguished the forest fires in this vicinity, but great damage has been done this week in Presque Isle County.

H. Head, of South Branch, attests that he has twenty acres of the best clover in Michigan. Worthless plains.

Seed for the farm and garden in best quality only. Salling, Hanson & Co.

W. S. Chalker, of Maple Forest, is on the jury this week, but looks a little peaked from a recent attack of Grippe.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

A battalion of the 11th regiment passed through here last Friday evening, en-route to Fort Brady. Part of the regiment staid at Detroit.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and see the result. Phosphato and Potato Grower at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Advertised Letters—Andrew Mitchell, Jake Vincent, Wood's Concert Co., Thos. Wilhoit, S. E. Johnson, Edward Mitchell.

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package! Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Fred G. Rose, daughter of Thomas Wakeley, arrived here from her Virginia home, yesterday, for a visit with old friends.

Mrs. A. J. Rose is expected home this week. She has been with her son and daughter in Savannah, N. Y., for the past year.

FOR SALE—Two horses, 1 wagon, 1 buggy, 1 cultivator, 2 calves, and some hens. Carl Pachtke, Blaine township.

The memorial service as established by the U. A. R., will be held at the Presbyterian church, Sunday, May 27th. Rev. G. L. Guichard officiating.

Jas. Buck, of Maple Forest, suffered a fracture of his right thigh, last Thursday, by a rolling log. He was taken to St. Mary's hospital, where he had a ticket.

Don't suffer with headache or weak eyes, when a pair of properly fitting glasses will cure. Consult J. Leahy when he comes, May 28th and 29th. His work is fully warranted.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Mammoth Clover, June Clover, White Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy, Millet Seed, add Hungarian at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Matilda G. Higbee, of West Branch, who was a nurse in the war of the rebellion, has at last been granted a deserved pension. Her friends here will rejoice with her.

Married—Saturday, May 12th, at the residence of the brides' sister, Mrs. A. Boddy, at Portage Lake, Miss Maude Ingerson and William Felton. Justice McElroy officiating.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

FOR SALE—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the coziest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave organ. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

From Troy, Berrien county, it is reported that a vast swarm of locusts settled down there, last week, and completely devastated the land where they alighted of vegetation, leaving it barren almost as in winter.

Ladies if you want your shirt waists done up just as good as new bring them to the Grayling Steam Laundry. You can also have your lace curtains done up for fifty cents per pair during the month of May.

Lost—On the night of May 11th on the road from a clubhouse on the Ausable to Grayling, a telescope containing fishing paraphernalia. A liberal reward will be paid by returning the same to McCullough's Livery office.

Miss May Costello has removed her dressmaking parlors to the Hemphill building, next to the Benson house, where she is prepared to do fashionable dressmaking and all kinds of plain and fancy sewing, and invites a share of your patronage.

The Michigan Central announces two week end excursions for May 19th. One to Detroit from Grayling and Intermediate points, and the other from Detroit to Grand Rapids. The tickets are good to return up to the early morning train.

Mrs. George Langevin was called to Bay City by the sudden death of her father, which was caused by a fall in a ship where he was at work in the Wheeler yard. He fell a distance of 16 feet, and suffered from a fracture of two ribs and contusions of the chest.

Mr. McKinney, who is taking out the drive for Solomon, damaged our new \$300.00 bridge, put in last fall. They cut out two spikes entirely and cut the three remaining ones on each side half off, thereby weakening the bridge, and causing \$75.00 damage. The above complaint, if correct, should be looked after by the highway commissioner at once. Com.

We notice in the press that the installation of the U. P. experiment station is receiving the attention of the authorities. Secretary Bird and Prof. Taft are at Chatham this week, the former to let contracts for buildings, and Prof. Taft to supervise the planting of 800 trees of different varieties of fruits, supposed to be adapted to that locality. An acre of small fruits will also be planted. It is to be hoped that the experiments started will not be allowed to wither and die of sheer neglect, or the orchard to be destroyed by the coddling moth, as is the case at the experiment station here under the same management.

Photographs!

Two weeks only! I wish to announce to the people of Grayling, that I will open up the old Bonnell gallery, commencing May 21st, ready to do all kinds of work in the photographic line. All the latest city styles, and beautiful mounts. Prices reasonable. Everybody come, rain or shine. As I can only stay two weeks do not wait until the last day, but come early.

B. J. WISNER, Holly, Mich.

Our special offer of the "The Household" one year to our paid subscribers for twenty-five cents expires June 1st. This is the greatest offer we have ever made. The magazine is among the best. If you want it, subscribe now. Ray Amidon, Gottlie Kraus.

A Fast Bicycle Rider. Will often receive painful cuts, sprains or bruises from accidents. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and heal the injury. It's the cyclist's friend. Cures chafing, chapped hands, sore lips, burns, ulcers and piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Try it. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

The trouble with some people is that they will not cast their bread upon the waters unless assured in advance that in a few days it will come back to them a full grown sandwich, all trimmed with ham, butter and mustard, rolled in a warranty deed for one half of the earth, and a mortgage on the other half.

A Keen, Clear Brain. Your best feelings, your social position or business success depend largely on the perfect action of your stomach and liver. Dr. King's New Life Pills give increased strength, a keen, clear brain, high ambition. A 25 cent box will make you feel like a new being. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

A man's home paper is worth more to him than any other. It gives him more facts and local news, besides always working for the best interests of the home community. When you subscribe for your home paper and pay for it, you increase the editor's ability to work for the development of your own community.

Tortured a Witness. Intense suffering was endured by witness T. L. Martin, of Dixie, Ky., before he gave this evidence: I coughed every night until my throat was nearly raw; then tried Dr. King's New Discovery which gave instant relief. I have used it in my family for four years and recommend it as the greatest remedy for coughs, colds and all throat, chest and lung troubles. It will stop the worst cough and not only prevents but absolutely cures consumption. Price 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The government's issue of postage stamp books struck immediate popularity. Two million books constituted the first issue, and they were all taken within a few hours after being placed on sale.

A Woman's Awful Peril. "There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation" were the startling words heard by Mrs. J. B. Hunt of Line Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful stomach, liver and kidney remedy. Cures dyspepsia, loss of appetite. Try it. Only 50 cts. Guaranteed. For sale by L. Fournier.

Notice. Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS. Detroit May 15, 1900.

The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.75 to \$5.10; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.25 to \$4.60; common, \$3.00 to \$4.00; canners' cows, \$1.50 to \$2.50; stockers and feeders, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Milk cows, steady at \$25.00 to \$30.00; calves, active at \$4.00 to \$6.50.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and higher; prime lambs \$6.00 to \$6.50; mixed \$5.00 to \$5.75; culls \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$5.40 to \$5.45; Yorkers \$5.25 to \$5.50; pigs \$4.50 to \$5.00; rough \$4.25 to \$4.50; stags, culls, cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

"Keeping Cows for Profit" is the well chosen title of the newest work on practical dairying to come under our notice. We understand that a large issue of this little publication is being gratuitously circulated with the compliments of The De Laval Separator Co., 14 Cortland Street, New York, which concern offers to send a copy to every reader of the "Avalanche" upon request.

WANTED!

Claggett & Blair want you to trade at their store and they will use you right, supply your wants in nice fresh Groceries and Dry Goods, and 'Phit your Phut' with Shoes. We enumerate a few of our specialties. Black Cat Leather Stockings for boys. Ladies' 10 cent Hose that don't wear out. Men's Socks for 5 and 10 cents. Ladies' Fancy Summer Skirts. Ladies' Fancy Summer Corsets, 50 cents. McArthur's Patent Flour, Best for Bread. Ja-Vo-Blend, Best 25 cent Coffee on earth. Royal Mocha and Java for 35 cents. Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

Special Attention given to fitting out orders for Fishing Parties.

Remember the place at

CLAGGETT & BLAIR'S

DISINFECTANTS.

We have just received a full supply of Disinfectants, such as Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Formaldehyde, Sulphur, Carbolic Acid, etc. To make use of them to disinfect your surroundings is to prevent contagious diseases and their spreading. For sale at

LUCIEN FOURNIER'S, Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels," OR A CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE.

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

G. C. WESCOTT, DENTIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue. Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGE sale under the power of sale contained in mortgage. Mary Shultz is the mortgagee and Standard Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit, Michigan, is the mortgagor. The mortgage bears date April 26th, 1894, was recorded May 3, 1894, in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, under No. 10 of Mortgages, on pages 443 and 461. Mortgages does hereby declare the principal sum as now due, and there is due at this date on said mortgage one hundred and fifty and 10/100 Dollars. The mortgaged premises are situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, viz: The Western lot (W. 13) of Lot Four (4), Block 404, Maple Forest, Grayling, Mich. (Crawford County, Michigan). This land will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, costs and expenses of said sale, and the attorney for the mortgagee in mortgage and by law. Dated May 15, 1900.

STANDARD SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgages.

BARBOUR & WEXFORD, Attorneys for Mortgagee, rooms 33-35, 20 Bank Block, Detroit, Michigan.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford.

At a Session of the Probate Court, for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, on the third day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Present J. J. COVETRY, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Marjorie C. Butterfield, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Elmer Butterfield, son of said deceased, praying that the administration of the estate of said deceased be granted to him, and that he be appointed executor of said estate, and that he be authorized to sell, convey and dispose of all other persons interested in said estate, and to execute all other powers conferred upon him by law, the court doth hereby order that said petition be granted, and that the said Marjorie C. Butterfield be and she is hereby appointed executor of the estate of said deceased, and that she be authorized to sell, convey and dispose of all other persons interested in said estate, and to execute all other powers conferred upon her by law.

It is further ordered that the said Marjorie C. Butterfield do and she is hereby authorized to execute all other powers conferred upon her by law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 3rd day of April, 1900.

J. J. COVETRY, Judge of Probate.

Attest: J. J. COVETRY, Judge of Probate.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia in the office of the New York and New Jersey Patent Office, and is subject to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1879, for the relief of the said J. J. COVETRY.

W. W. AYER & SON, Copyrighted Notice.

Our Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods

Is now open for your inspection.

We offer you bargain after bargain in every department. The prices are so low that they speak for themselves, and it is the magnetism of the values offered that causes the people to buy where their interests are protected. Seeing is free, and it will not cost you a cent to examine our stock and see how much a little money will buy. Reliable goods at reliable prices, is our motto.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

Blumenthal

—AND—

Baumgart,

THE BIG

One Price For All Store

Purchasers in our line of goods, as Dry Goods, Fancy Clothing, Shoes, Rubbers, Ladies and Men's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps don't need to wait for sales to buy odds and ends to save money, we save you money at all times, and on all goods.

Goods purchased of us at our regular price is a saving of 25 per cent as goods are sold in other stores. If you have not found it out, it is your own fault; by trading with us you soon will.

We sell light prints at 4c per yard at all times.

We sell Silk Bosom Shirts at 50c at all times.

We sell the best Brillanteens at 75c at all times.

And our entire stock runs that way, at all times.

We are a Branch of Blumenthal & Imerman, manufacturers and jobbers of Clothing and Furnishing goods, of Detroit, Mich., and are in a position to sell you goods lower than any dealer. You will realize the fact by buying of us.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

THE BIG STORE.

Grayling, Mich.

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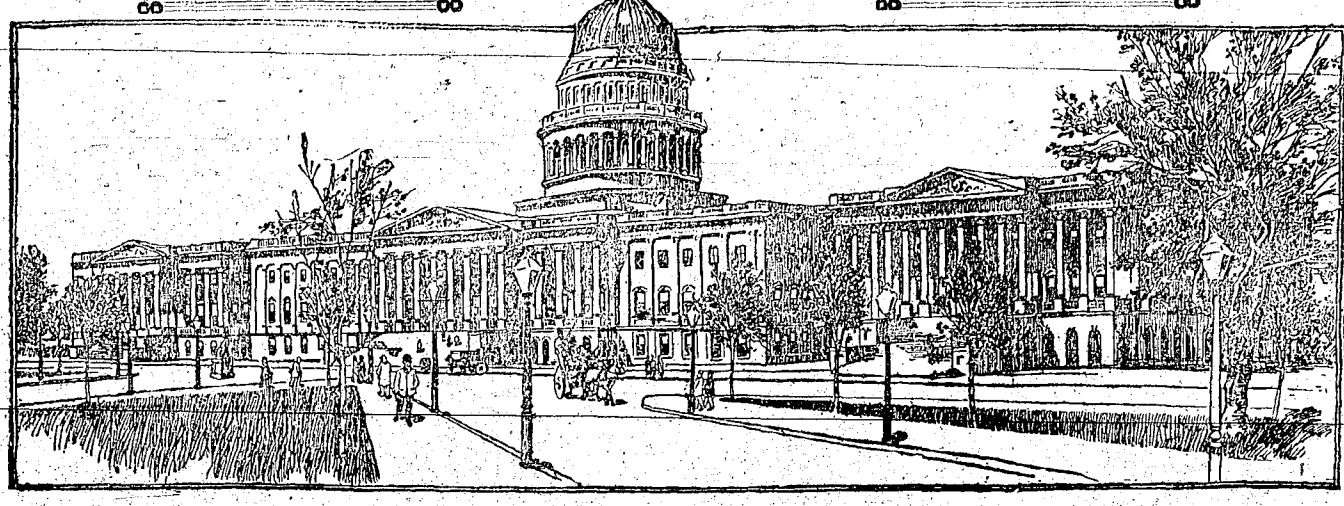
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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

CENTENNIAL OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL

SITE SELECTED
March 30, 1791.

BURNED BY BRITISH
August 24, 1814.



THE CAPITOL AS IT WOULD LOOK AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE. St. Louis Republic.

A HUNDRED years is a long time in the United States for a city to be able to record its existence, and when that city is the capital of the nation there will be scant limit to the imposing ceremonial which will, in December next—the celebration which will commemorate the removal of the seat of government from the old capital of the early republic in Philadelphia to the newer site of the permanent government in Washington. Governors from every State and Territory will participate in the rejoicings. Men who are the bulwark of the nation will lead the luster of their presence and the fame of their names in the birthday celebration of the city of the government. From every section of the country will come to Washington men

man who owned considerable property in the neighborhood of Georgetown, and for that reason, as Jefferson wrote to Washington, he came into the plan "with a shyness not usual in him." But the venerable Marylander approved, nevertheless, and the site of the future city was secured.

The district laid out for the establishment of the national capital was originally ten miles square, five on each side of the river, and contained 100 square miles. Now that the land was secured to the government, Washington's next thought was the appointment of a competent engineer and with his broad, intelligent knowledge of men and situations he quickly discovered the official for the position in Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, L'Enfant was a native of France who had served with the patriot army during the revolution and, having been educated in the highest military schools of his country, he was able to assist materially in the erection of forts and batteries. After this he had been in the city of New York for the occupancy of the first Congress and later he performed similar necessary services on the Federal house in Philadelphia. To him Washington was turned for the planning of the national capital and L'Enfant had the trust as the opportunity of his lifetime.

While there were some dissenting in the hands of the French engineer the new capital was without a name. Accordingly at a meeting of the commissioners, at which Jefferson and Madison were present, the territory was formally christened the District of Columbia, after the great navigator who had discovered the continent, while the town was named as Washington, chief among cities as its owner was chief among men.

Work on the Capitol. After the plans of the new city had been adopted the attention of its projectors was next turned to the erection of the building for which the town was organized and bids were requested for plans of the Capitol. The requests were answered with numerous proposals, only two of which seemed to have been seriously considered by the commissioners—one by Dr. William Thornton and the other by Stephen L. Hallett, the former an Englishman, the latter a Frenchman. Thornton's plan was at first considered, but while imposing and beautiful it

wing of the new Capitol the Government circle was complete. But the head of the new capital was the second, not the first, chief magistrate of the nation—Washington had died the December previously—and it was his trusted compatriot, John Adams, who began the first official rule in the first permanent capital of the United States.

The personal side of the city of Washington had little to recommend it in those early years of unpopulatedness. President Adams had entered the capital a defeated candidate for re-election, and his short stay of four months was embittered by the thought of his early leaving. Society, what there was of it, was formal and ceremonious, a marked difference from the lack of etiquette which ushered in the reign of Jeffersonian simplicity. Thomas Jefferson succeeded President Adams as host of the executive mansion, and the story of his inaugural—the first inaugural which the new capital had witnessed—is so full of the pomp and pageantry of the present day of March.

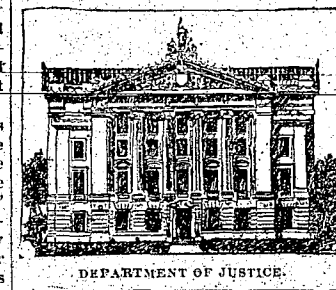
During the eight years of Thomas Jefferson's Presidency the White House was truly the house of the people. He was a widower when he came to the office, so the duties of "receiving lady" had devolved upon the wife of Madison, then Secretary of State—the lovely Dolley of song and story—who was par excellence the "hostess" in the days when Madison was President.

The city grew but slowly during Jefferson's term of office. At its close it contained only 5,000 inhabitants, a result largely due to the continued agitation for the removal of Congress. The inauguration of President Madison was a scene of somewhat more ceremony than the lack of it displayed in 1800. Society began to flutter about the capital, Mrs. Madison started a return to the ceremonial regime of President Adams. She held levees and gave court dinners and balls, and assemblies were everywhere the rule of the hour.

British Take the City. In the midst of the sounds of gaiety the clash of arms soon intermingled its alarm, and before the President could realize its approach, war with England had been declared, the struggle known to history as the "war of 1812." Two years later Washington itself suffered the shock of an invasion. The city was in a state of almost in-

land streets, parks were laid out and beautified, homes and official buildings were made attractive and comely and the present era of Washington's prosperity began.

Recent plans contemplating additions to the capital are carried out through the system of alterations of the structure—a new stand—much as the capital to-day, beautiful as it is, is not a finished edifice from an architectural viewpoint. It is, as a whole, one of the most superb buildings in the world, but it is not perfect, and one of its faults is that the dome is set over close to one edge of it, instead of being placed in the middle to give a proper balance. It is proposed to do



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

away with this lack of symmetry by throwing out a great portico, with "aprons" in the middle of the east front, to match and correspond with the porticos of the two great wings. This arrangement, while satisfying the artistic requirement, would furnish a large amount of additional and much needed space for committee rooms and similar purposes. According to the plans, it alone would provide thirty-nine extra rooms.

Just how great the expense of the suggested alterations will be can hardly be estimated with accuracy, though it is likely to run up to a couple of millions of dollars, or even more. The capital has cost a lot of money from start to finish, and every change made in its architecture has involved an expenditure much larger than was originally contemplated. For example, when the two wings were ordered to be built the sum of \$2,675,000 was appropriated, and it was supposed that this would be sufficient, but in the end the bill ran up to \$3,000,000. For the construction of the new dome \$1,000,000 was provided, but it cost that much to remove the old one, and \$1,150,000 in addition was required to complete the job. As it stands to-day, with the grounds surrounding it, the huge edifice represents a cash outlay of nearly \$20,000,000—an investment that would have started its original projectors.

Probably Uncle Sam will be lucky if he gets off with a disbursement of \$3,000,000 for the new porticos and "aprons." According to the statement of the architect the items of expenditure to date are as follows:

Cost of old Capitol	\$2,750,000
Enlargement of site	685,000
Rebuilding after British invasion	700,000
New dome	1,250,000
Senate and House rooms	8,000,000
Works of art	1,400,000
Furnishings	2,550,000
New terrace and approaches	1,200,000
Improvements of grounds	500,000
Total	\$19,235,000

Washington of To-day. Washington is at the present time one of the most beautiful cities of the world and the great "show" metropolis of America, fittingly in aspect as it is, the national capital. The White House and Capitol are imposing and picturesque, while the new library is a joy to the eye for all time. Nowhere in the world is there a more beautiful thoroughfare than the broad expanse of Pennsylvania avenue, leading from the President's mansion straight to the steps of the halls of Congress, the avenue bordered with vast trees and comely buildings, filled with throngs of marching people—people from the east and west, the north and south—meeting in peace in the great cosmopolitan roadway, the daily grandeur of the nation.

The city of Washington is ready to celebrate the centenary of its birth, well worthy of the aspirations of the soaring mind of the French engineer; worthy even the conception of the man who planned its being, now lying quietly in the distant shadows of Mount Vernon. For the government of the people, by the people still lives triumphant, and the tall shaft which the name of its founder high in the skies of immortality.

Birth of Modern City. The modern city of Washington dates its activity, its life and its beauty from the presidency of Gen. Grant. Up to 1871 the capital was dirty, unkempt and provincial, but from that time on Congress repented of its higgledy-piggledy provision for the care of the city and money was provided for much-needed improvements. The surface of the town was leveled and drained, trees were planted in profusion along the avenues

THE AMERICAN NEGRO TO-DAY.

New Generation Objects to Thorough and Continuous Work. The distance which the new generation of blacks feel for thorough and continuous work is most conspicuously shown in their objection to following trades, says the Contemporary Review. Owing to the distance caused by the size of the estates in the age of slavery, which made it inconvenient to send for white mechanics, who generally lived in the villages, it was the custom to train negroes to most of the common handicrafts. There were blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, masons, bricklayers, shoemakers and saddlers on all of the most extensive plantations, and many of these men were very skillful in their trades. They had from boyhood served an apprenticeship with older slaves, and for years had been called on to do a great quantity of work. A craft was often passed down from father to son, and had thus, on the same estate, been in the hands of the members of the same family for a century or more. One may travel now many hundreds of miles through the rural districts of the South and not come upon a single black mechanic. And this seems all the more remarkable when it is recalled that in the numerous colleges for the blacks established in all parts of the Southern States manual tasks have been used as an important branch of the system of instruction.

The graduates of these industrial schools either give up their trades altogether or they do not return to their native rural communities as the most promising field for such pursuits. In most cases the trades are abandoned, because to follow them would make necessary a continuing and exacting life in one place. White men have practically usurped all the handicrafts in the rural districts, while the negroes still continue to look to the tasks of the field for subsistence. These tasks they can drop in one locality without risking their chance of securing work in another, as would be the case if they were mechanics. Such tasks they can also perform with as many intervals of idleness as they like.

He Missed 'the Motive. This is a story which Representative Eddy of Minnesota tells on himself. Mr. Eddy not only enjoys the situation when the laugh is turned against him, but has a sense of humor which leads him to start the laugh sometimes himself.

"In making the campaign in my district one year," said Mr. Eddy, "I took along as an attraction a veteran of the war of 1812 and of the civil war who was a famous hand at beating the drum. He was a drummer from away back and could arouse a whole township. 'Drum music' is an incendiary kind of thing, anyhow, and the old captain's drumming was particularly stirring.

"Well, one night, after the captain's drum had given the usual overture, I commenced my speech to the populace which had been lured to the scene by his drum. I noticed at the foot of the rostrum, the same being a big dry goods box, a bright-eyed little fellow about 12 years old, who sat through the speech, following me with great attention. It pleased me very much. Any fool can interest an audience of adults, but it takes a genius to hold a child.

"So, after the speaking, I went down and spoke to the little fellow, and after shaking hands with him asked him how he liked my speech.

"Oh, it will do," he said; "but if I was you I would keep the captain a drummer all the time."—Washington Star.

Youthful Classification. In this household the true and only Vermont maple sirup has never lost its sweetness, and several times a week from the head of the table paternalism pours out judiciously measured quantities of it on the plates of his children. To give play to the curiosity, he always explains that this time he is going to give Bob an ostrich and Mazie an ante-lope, with something else from the nursery books for Teddy. One day the latter small philosopher was seen to turn the various plates for a considerate space of time in silence. "What is it, Edward?" his mother asked.

"Nuttin," replied the hopeful. "I was just thinkin' that me an' Bob an' Mazie allus seems to get birds an' snakes an' things you skinny legs, but pop he generally gets a elephant or a hippopotamus."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Beauty of the Arctic. There is a beautiful bird called the rosy gull, very few specimens of which exist in any museum, and whose entire life is spent in the immediate neighborhood of the eternal ice that surrounds the north pole. A paper describing the nesting habits was read at the recent meeting of the American Association in Boston by John Murdoch. They follow the advance of the ice toward the south as winter comes on, keeping near the loose edge of the floating pack ice, and then retreat with it toward the north when the summer sun begins to rise high upon the Arctic circle. The bird is small and of a deep rose color, whereas all other gulls are white.

Personally Concerned. Two men were arguing upon the question of the need of a general and immediate spelling reform, and the discussion waxed earnest.

"Look here, Ferguson," said one of the two, at last, "why are you so bitter in your opposition to reforming the language?"

"Because," replied the other, bringing his fist down with emphasis, "I have just invested twelve dollars in a new dictionary."

Mr. Ferguson's argument, it may be added, is not without force. There are many other persons ready to back it up on the same ground.

Training the Otter. It is said that Indian fishermen have an ingenious way of training the otter. They catch the small cub and put a collar round the throat. The little creature, finding itself unable for days to go to the water, at last gives up and, firmly believing for the rest of its life that an otter can only swallow such food as it receives direct from its master's hand, and accordingly, it faithfully brings to the bank all the fish it may capture.

USES OF VARIOUS PROJECTILES.

The Purposes of the Different Kinds of Shell Used in War. The nature and manufacture of the projectiles used by artillery in South Africa is naturally a subject of considerable interest at the present time. The larger part of the ammunition of the British forces is being manufactured at the Woolwich Arsenal. The picture shows the character of the shell turned out.

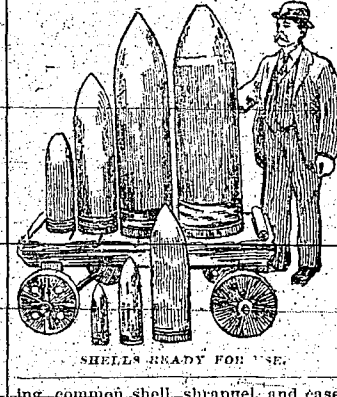
With the introduction of rifling to large ordnance, the projectile, hitherto round, became, of necessity, elongated; with the addition of studs fixed upon it to "take" the rifling. This system was found so wasteful, as regards the wear of the gun, besides leading to loss of power from windage, that the introduction of the copper driving-band or gas-check followed as an inventive matter of course.

Under the regime of the muzzle-loading gun, this was impossible, but the advent of the breech-loader permitted the use of a projectile larger in diameter than the bore of the gun. To put it tersely, the breech chamber can be made larger than the remainder of the barrel, thus admitting the shot, provided with a gas-check. This latter consists of a flat band of copper, forced by tremendous hydraulic pressure on to a groove in the base of the projectile. When the explosion occurs the shot is forced into the bore, which it accurately fits, while the slightly larger copper band is molded under the stress of the exploding cordite to the shape of the rifling. The mass of metal is forced by this method to revolve as it leaves the barrel, which it continues to do throughout its course in mid-air.

The greater number of projectiles are of cast steel, and the process of casting is one of great interest. Masses of molten metal are poured from huge receivers into molds from which emerge, when cool, rough castings very different from the smooth shell with which every one is familiar. These are turned in a lathe until they are sufficiently smooth for polishing, when they have the copper band applied.

The projectiles vary considerably in size from that reduced by the firing of the seven-pounder to that necessary for the service of the monster 16.5 gun, the 110-tonner. This mass of metal weighs three-quarters of a ton, stands 4 feet 6 inches high, and is propelled by a charge of 800 pounds of powder, cordite not being used for these guns.

Roughly speaking, shot of all kinds fall into four groups, viz., armor-piercing, common shell, shrapnel, and case.



SHELLS READY FOR USE.

The first named is made of cast steel with an exceedingly hard point. Its object, as its name implies, is to penetrate the armor-plate of an ironclad and then to burst; hence it can always be recognized in pictures by its having a sharp point instead of a flattened nose. The bursting charge is comparatively small, and these shot are provided with a fuse in the base. Common shell are merely traveling mines, fired from a gun and made to contain as large a bursting charge as possible consistent with sufficient strength to avoid breaking up in the air of the gun after firing. They are therefore merely hollow skins of cast steel filled with either cordite, powder or lead. They are flat-nosed, and have two varieties of fuses, either time or percussion; that is, a shell can be timed to explode practically when desired, the velocity being known, or it may be made to explode against shelter trenches, etc., by impact.

Shrapnel, invented by Gen. Shrapnel, and first used at the battle of Vimiero, consists of a thin iron case filled with bullets set in resin. The bursting charge is contained in a tin at the base, together with the fuse, while the head and nose of the projectile are strengthened to make it capable of being roughly handled. It is especially a man-killing missile, the case flying off at a range of 4,000 yards, while the bullets search out an area of about 120 yards at that range. With the exception of a few common shell and fewer cases, all European horse and field artillery shells are mainly provided with shrapnel. Modern tactics lay down as an axiom that sooner or later troops must advance in the open, and hence a projectile like shrapnel is most useful. Against shelter trenches it is, however, of little use, and artillery firing it is outlived by an enemy firing common shell, for the reason that it breaks up at 4,000 yards, while common shell does not. To sum up, against an enemy who "plays the game" shrapnel is "facile princeps," but against one who does not it is distinctly at a disadvantage.

Case shot are simply flat-headed cylinders of thin iron, filled with bullets, and this missile is never used save in the direct emergencies. The horses of the battery are all down, and the personnel, with orders to delay the enemy at all costs, see that they must die where they stand. They load with case, and at a few hundred yards range discharge their stream of bullets into the midst of the advancing savages. (The word "savage" is used advisedly, as against modern troops armed with the small-bore even this resort is not practicable—as witness the artillery loss at the Tugela battle.)

In heaps of shell it will be noticed that their bases have ropes twisted around them. This is for the purpose of protecting the safe copper gas-check from any risk of injury during transit, and is removed when the shells arrive at the magazine. Filling shell, although apparently a delicate operation, is by reason of the precaution taken, a safe one; for the interior of the projectile is lacquered to prevent friction, while in the larger ones the charge is inserted in bags.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Quarrels—Let me see; the married men all have better halves, don't they? Cynicus—Yes, Quarrels—Then what do the bachelors have? Cynicus—Better quarters—Tit-Bits.

The Only Obstacles: Johnson—Jackson, how would you get into society? Jackson—Oh, if I felt like it, and had the clothes, and was invited, I'd go—Indianaapolis Journal.

"How would you define a 'crying need'?" asked the teacher of the rhetoric class. "A handkerchief," replied the solemn young man with the wicked eye.—Chicago Tribune.

"It is a disgrace to die rich," said the sociological student. "Maybe so," answered his chum, "but I'd be willing to take chances on being able to exonerate myself."—Washington Star.

Young physician (diagnosing a case)—In the first place, sir, you must drink less coffee. Patient—I never drink any coffee at all, sir. Young physician (considerably annoyed)—Well, you ought to.

Evenly Fighting Hands: "Is that young man in the parlor with Maude still?" asked her father, suddenly looking up from his paper. "Very still," replied her mother.—Chicago Evening Post.

Suspicious: The Operator—Yes, gentlemen, the photograph is yet in its infancy. Punctilious Citizen listening intently to the instrument—Then, by gum, it talks mighty plain ter an infant!—Puck.

Tommy—Pa, what's a gem of purest ray serene? Fond father—A woman, my son, who can thoroughly enjoy a ball at which every woman except herself wears diamonds.—Jewellers Weekly.

Miles—What do you think of this faith cure business? Giles—Oh, it's all right. I tried it once and was completely cured. Miles—Indeed! Of what were you cured? Giles—Of my faith in it.—Chicago Daily News.

An Education: Mickey—What yer doin', mudder? Lookin' at der advertisement? Mrs. Mulehays—Yes; if it wasn't for roidin' in the kyars, Ol' aiver know there was half as many things to ate an' drink.—Puck.

The Arizona editor who divides his spare hours between reading Kipling and cleaning his guns has just hung this neat placard on the north wall of his sanctum: "Don't submit spring poetry, lest we forget."—Chicago News.

Strategy in the Pulpit: "How did you gather such a large congregation of old and middle-aged people?" asked the young minister of the old one. "I advertised a sermon to the young," was the latter's reply.—Chicago Daily News.

Tess—How's your club getting along? Jess—Oh, we're getting a big membership now since we reduced the initiation fee. Tess—I told you \$5 was too much to expect any woman to pay. Jess—Yes, we realized that, so we made it \$1.08.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Newbridge—You know, John, you promised to let me have all the pin-money I needed. Mr. Newbridge—Yes, dear, and you shall have it. Mrs. Newbridge—O, you sweet thing! Well, I saw a pin to-day with diamonds and pearls in it, and I do want it so.—Philadelphia Press.

Stage manager—You say you have had some stage experience? Miss Gish—Oh, yes, indeed! I took the leading part in our church cantata at home once; and—well, to tell you the truth, everybody said I just played my part too lovely for anything.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

"Did you go to the girls' college banquet supper, major?" "Yes, little gal." "No, it wasn't a circus, major?" "No, it say't, little girl. If it had only been a circus I could have bought a bag of rained peanuts for a nickel, instead of paying 50 cents for a burnt ball of popcorn."—Chicago News.

The Day After: Mrs. Mixer. Tell me the worst doctor. Is my husband's condition serious? Doctor—There is no cause for alarm, madam; he is now out of danger, although suffering acutely from enlargement of the cerebral glands. Mrs. Mixer—But, doctor, how do you suppose it was brought on? Doctor—On a tray, probably.—Chicago News.

When the Athenaeum Club was first founded, Croker, one of its founders, was urgent that no man should be admitted who had not in some way distinguished himself in literature. Soon after he proposed the Duke of Wellington, when some one said, "The Duke has never written a book." "True," replied Croker; "but he is fit capital hand at reviews."

"Ah!" sighed the long-haired passenger, "how little we know of the future and what it has in store for us." "That's right," rejoined the man with the arm-whiskers in the seat opposite; "little did I think some thirty years ago when I carved my initials on the rule desk in the country schoolhouse that I would some day grow up and fall to become famous."—Chicago News.

"What's the charge in this case?" asked the magistrate. "That's what I'm waiting to find out, yer worship," replied the prisoner. "I had the satisfaction of hittin' 'im, and I'm willing to pay any price that's in reason. Native—Ye wanter keep purty straight in this here town, stranger, fer the citizens lynch a man on the slightest provocation. Now arrivin' (smilingly)—Would yer lynch a feller fer killin' a dog? Native—Would we? Why, say, I've knowed a feller to be lynched fer killin' a Chinaman.—Town Topics.

Angora's Silky Fur. A recent writer on the Angora goat calls attention to the fact that the climate of Angora possesses some remarkable peculiarity causing the development of a silky coat on animals of various kinds. Not only the famous goats which produce mohair are thus furnished, but a similar tendency is exhibited among such animals as cats and greyhounds living in the same country.

The way to make water taste better than champagne is to eat salt fish about three hours before imbibing.

If a man has sufficient brass in his make-up he is capable of polish.

A Blood Trouble

In that tired feeling—blood lacks vitality and richness, and hence you feel like a laggard all day and can't get rested at night. Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you because it will restore to the blood the qualities it needs to nourish, strengthen and sustain the muscles, nerves and organs of the body. It gives sweet, refreshing sleep and imparts new life and vigor.

Felt Tired—In the spring I would have no appetite and would feel tired and without ambition. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla in small doses, increasing as I grew stronger. That tired feeling left me and I felt better in every way. W. E. Baker, Box 96, Millford, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1.

Craftiness—Madam, said the tramp, as a middle-aged lady came to the door in response to his knock, "would you give a poor old man a bite to eat?"

"Why," replied the lady, "you're certainly able to earn a living. You don't look very old."

"Looks are often deceitful, lady," answered the wanderer. "I am old enough to be your grandfather."

A moment later he was seated in the kitchen and nothing she had in the pantry was too good for him. Chicago News.

What Do the Children Drink?—Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Refused to Correct It—Morrell: This life is getting to be a constant rush. Even death seems to come quicker than it used to.

Wythe: True. There's the interesting case of a man I knew; buried one day and died the next.

Morrell: Got that twisted, haven't you?

Wythe: No. This man was an undertaker. Gibraltar is 3,150 miles southeast of Washington.

Serious Ills of Women

The derangements of the female organism that breed all kinds of trouble and which ordinary practice does not cure, are the very things that give way promptly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Uterine and ovarian troubles, kidney troubles, ulcerations, tumors, unusual discharges, backaches and painful periods—these are the ills that hang on and wreck health and happiness and disposition.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

has a wonderful record of absolute cures of these troubles—a constant series of successes for thirty years. Thousands of women vouch for this. Their letters constantly appear in this paper.

London Crystal Palace. It requires over \$300,000 a year to run the Crystal Palace in London, and it barely pays itself.

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There are 30,000 trees in the City of Paris.

Pecking Butter. The fribbles or tubs should be made of white oak and new. They are soaked in cold water for twelve hours, while the butter is waiting for the final working, then are soaked in boiling water, raised and rubbed with fine salt on the inside. The butter is then packed in layers of three inches, with salt lightly sprinkled over each, says the Country Gentleman. The pail or tub is then filled to a quarter of an inch of the top and a clean new cover of cheesecloth is laid on the butter. This cover should be an inch larger each way than the tub, leaving a margin to be turned over. The cloth is covered with fine salt and the edge of the cloth is turned over it. The pail is then evened, but is not treasted as the tub has been, is laid on and fastened down securely. Butter well made and thus packed as soon as it is made and kept in a cool, clean place will keep six months or even a year and come out as good as to some tastes better than when it was packed.

Popular Breeds of Geese. The most popular breeds of geese are the Toulouse, Embden and Chinese. The first named are gray, of excellent proportion. In breast and body generally. The Embden are white, somewhat longer in the leg, but possessing many characteristics worthy of attention. Both of these breeds combine all that is desirable in geese.

The Chinese are "prettier" perhaps, in point of feather, but as a table bird they do not compare with either of those named above.

How to Make a Handsome Lawn. Lawn-making is not so difficult as most persons seem to think. You must begin right if you would attain a satisfactory degree of success. The first thing to do is to grade the ground evenly. Most persons prefer a lawn that slopes away from house to road in an almost imperceptible incline of surface. Such a lawn is easier to make than a level one, because any little departure from a perfectly even surface will be far less noticeable. To secure the necessary slope, earth will have to be filled in near the house; if the lot is a comparatively level one. Wherever

there has been an excavation made for the house walls or a cellar there will generally be enough earth near the house to furnish all the filling needed in making the required slope. This soil, which is almost always hard and mellow, is possible for a good lawn can not be made from a soil that is coarse and lumpy.

If the soil is not rich, it should be made so. I would advise the use of bone meal in liberal quantity in preference to barnyard fertilizer, because it never introduces the seeds of weeds into the lawn, as manure from the stables is very sure to do. Coarse bone meal, in the proportion of a half pound to each square yard, will give a soil of ordinary quality strength enough to produce an excellent growth of grass. Eben B. Rexford, in the New Lippincott.

Shorthorn Bull. The Shorthorn bull Duke of Barrington 533 74389 is a red, calved October, 1898, got by Western Lad 73876 dam Duchess of Barrington 10th by Duke

of Barrington 40th, 65356. He was bred and exhibited by Mr. R. H. Dyke, Banbury, Oxfordshire, England. He won the first prize of 250 in his class at the recent Birmingham Shorthorn Show, and was sold for 510 guineas, or nearly \$7,500.

Ants on Fruit Trees. There is more or less complaint in fruit sections about the ravages of ants on cherry trees. The grower who thinks that ants are making trouble for him does not observe very closely, or he would notice that the ants are not only harmless, but do much good. The real enemy is the minute aphid, which frequently attacks the young growth on cherry trees, sucking the sap through the easily pierced bark. As these insects are about the same color as the bark, they are readily overlooked, while the ant which follows and eats the exuding sap are noticed. To rid the tree of the pest, the aphid, spray with Bordeaux mixture or kerosene emulsion. The aphid feed on the tender growth early in the season, often before the tree puts out many leaves, so that they must be closely watched, or they will do considerable harm.

Pruning Small Fruits. I find the reason why we have such poor crops of berries is that we allow the bushes to grow too high before we trim them in the spring. Some do not trim at all, and the bushes grow to eight or ten feet high, which gives the wind a great hold on the bushes and also lets the growth remain green much longer, not giving the wood time to ripen before the hard freezing weather, which freezes the bushes about half way down to the ground, and injures the entire plant. Raspberries, other than the tip kinds, should be cut about three feet from the ground; blackberries, 2 1/2 to four feet.—F. G. Duffin.

Adulterated Milk. Judge Bishop, at Des Moines, decided that if a person buys milk with the knowledge that it contains boracic acid or any harmful article put in it for the purpose of preserving the milk, there is not adulteration, and that the statute does not apply, but that if a harmful article should be added to it, or boracic acid was put in, and the milk sold without giving notice of its use, it would amount to adulteration in the meaning of the statute. In the case under consideration the purchaser had full knowledge of the fact that boracic acid was used.

Mixing Alfalfa. A good growth of alfalfa was obtained in south Jersey last season by mixing the seed with soil washed from well-grown plants from the New Jersey station field letting the mixture stand over night and sowing it together, afterward sprinkling the plot with water in which the plants had been soaked. The advice is to get a stand by thick sowing and extra care on well-fertilized soil and use the soil from this to inoculate the seed for more extended sowing. Alfalfa is most desirable of the clovers on every account.

Plant Corn Early. Experiments at the Indiana station for six years in succession indicate that corn planted the first week in May gives the heaviest yield. During the same series of tests it was shown that three inches is as deep as the cultivator should be run in corn fields at any time. The yields on plots cultivated two inches deep were about as heavy as on any of the others. There seems to be but little difference between hill and drill planting.

To Destroy Beetles and Borers. Scrape off the rough bark of apple trees. Thus you destroy the chance of the beetles or flat-headed borers finding a lodging in which later to lay eggs and trouble. You can destroy 200 or more tent caterpillars on apple trees now about as easy as you can kill a single worm in June. Their nests encircle the twigs near the ends, and on sunny days they can easily be seen. Clip and burn.—Vick's Magazine.

Carlyle and Influenza. It is interesting to discover in the letters of Thomas Carlyle a reference to influenza. It would be difficult to find a more vivid picture of an epidemic in so few lines as that which Carlyle sent to his sister Janet. Writing from London, he said: "All people here have got a thing they call influenza, a dirty, feverish kind of cold; very miserable, and so general as was hardly ever seen. Printing offices, manufactories, tailor-shops, and such like are struck silent, every second man lying suffering in his respective place of abode." He attributed the scourge to the "miserable temperature."

Magistrates are said to impose fines and the defendants usually regard it as an imposition.

Of Two Evils

Mrs. Youngpopp—Dear, we must get one of those burglar alarms. Mr. Youngpopp—What for? Mrs. Youngpopp—What do you suppose? You know if any one tries to break into the house it will go off.

Mr. Youngpopp—Yes, and wake the baby. Not much! Philadelphia Press.

Proposed Alliance with England. If the United States and England should form an alliance there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. When men and women keep up their health with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease, as it steadies the nerves and increases the appetite. Try it.

Punishment. "Did your wife scold when you came home so late last night?" "You don't know what it is to have a wife who was once a school teacher. She simply made me write 100 times on a slate, 'I must be at home by 10 o'clock.'"—New York World.

Very Low Rates. The B. & C. R. & N. Ry. will make very low rates to Sioux Falls, S. D., for the A. O. U. W. meeting in June. Call on your ticket agent for rates, limits, etc., and see that your tickets read via this line.

Geo. G. Farmer, A. G. P. & T. A. B., C. R. & N. Ry., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Unintentional. "Tobaccoist—Hold on! This quarter you gave me just now is plugged!" Customer (returning)—I beg your pardon. It was an accident. I thought I had dropped it in the contribution plate at church this morning.

The Lake Shore's New Train. The New England express. From Chicago every day at 2 p. m., reaching Boston next day at 5 p. m. Through sleepers, dining car, buffet, smoking and library car and coach. Full information will be of interest to those contemplating an eastern summer trip. Write F. M. Byron, G. W. A. Chicago, A. J. Smith, G. P. & T. A. Cleveland.

His Preference. "Mamma sent me to get a hair brush."

"What sort of a hair brush do you want?"

"I want one with a soft back."

The Shrimpers at Washington. On May 13, 20 and 21, the Big Four, C. & O., will sell round-trip excursion tickets to Washington at one fare for round trip. For maps, rates, etc., address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., 234 Clark street, Chicago.

His Name. "Does he bear a good name?" "Well—er—it is Smith. What do you think about it yourself?"—Harper's Bazar.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Chapped, Aching, Swelling Feet and Itching Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Unwin, Le Roy, N. Y.

Mexican School Children. In Mexico school children are allowed to smoke in school hours when their lessons are well prepared.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John P. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

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Magistrates are said to impose fines and the defendants usually regard it as an imposition.

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FARMERS' CORNER

The United States Department of Agriculture will make an effort at the Paris Exposition to make the people of Europe realize the value of the American corn or maize as an article of food.

By having a party there to cook it in all the various ways in which our people like it, and to distribute samples of it to tempt the appetite of those who have never tested it at the table, but have thought it only fit to use for fattening cattle and swine. We suppose the Rhode Island Johnny cake, Boston corn bread, Carolina pone and the Yankee mush, under whatever name it may be known in other States, will be served daily, and we hope they will not omit the "baked Indian" pudding, which is such a favorite in New England. It is a good work, for while we have not thought it desirable to increase our exports of corn for stock feeding in other countries, so long as we could use it at home for the same purpose, and sell them our meats, if we can get them to appreciate it as a food for the human race, they will buy it, although prices may be advanced to a point where they cannot afford to use it for stock feed. And we know that the corn crop of this country can be largely increased as the demand may increase, and that as the value of the stalks becomes better known, and they are more carefully saved for forage in the corn-growing sections, the crop will become more profitable. Scientists say that 40 per cent. of the feeding value of the corn crop is in the stalks when properly cared for, yet where the most corn has been grown this part of the crop has often been wasted, or utilized only in a careless fashion that saved but a small portion of it. The new uses that are being found for the pith of the stalk, and the grinding of the outer hard shell into a meal, are industries which seem to promise now to give an increased value to the corn stover. American Cultivator.

To Pump Water Into the Barn. Some pumps need only a little elevation to make it possible to run the water by a spout right into the barn, where the cattle can drink without being exposed to cold or storms. The cut shows a pump raised and the elevated platform boxed in, the interior

being filled with hay to keep the pump from freezing. This is not a difficult job, and the results are often worth a great deal during a single winter even. The pump can be lowered again for summer use if desired, setting the elevated platform away for use again the following winter. Where water can be run into the barn in the way suggested, it will, on standing a while, acquire the temperature of the barn, being then much more suitable for cows to drink, while the latter will also be saved the exposure to cold winds.

Packing Butter. The fribbles or tubs should be made of white oak and new. They are soaked in cold water for twelve hours, while the butter is waiting for the final working, then are soaked in boiling water, raised and rubbed with fine salt on the inside. The butter is then packed in layers of three inches, with salt lightly sprinkled over each, says the Country Gentleman. The pail or tub is then filled to a quarter of an inch of the top and a clean new cover of cheesecloth is laid on the butter. This cover should be an inch larger each way than the tub, leaving a margin to be turned over. The cloth is covered with fine salt and the edge of the cloth is turned over it. The pail is then evened, but is not treasted as the tub has been, is laid on and fastened down securely. Butter well made and thus packed as soon as it is made and kept in a cool, clean place will keep six months or even a year and come out as good as to some tastes better than when it was packed.

Popular Breeds of Geese. The most popular breeds of geese are the Toulouse, Embden and Chinese. The first named are gray, of excellent proportion. In breast and body generally. The Embden are white, somewhat longer in the leg, but possessing many characteristics worthy of attention. Both of these breeds combine all that is desirable in geese.

The Chinese are "prettier" perhaps, in point of feather, but as a table bird they do not compare with either of those named above.

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THE UNSUCCESSFUL.

We met them on the common way:
They passed and gave no sign—
The failures, half divine.

Lined in a quiet place, we see
Their mighty ranks contain
Figures too great for victory,
Hearts too unspooled for gain.

Here are earth's splendid failures,
From glorious fountains, come,
Some bear the wounds of combat,
Some are prone upon their shields.

To us, that still do battle here,
If we in triumph prevail,
Grant, God, a triumph not too dear,
—Elizabeth C. Cardozo, in the Century.

"THE LONG ARM."

It was 8 o'clock in the evening, and the editor of the "Monthly Rocket" sat alone in his room at a large desk, strewn with papers and cuttings, gazing thoughtfully at the sheets of manuscript which he had taken from a pile before him.

"I can't understand it at all," he was thinking. "Except for the change of scene, and the matter of turning a collision into a fire—the two stories are practically identical. At any rate, they're rather too similar for me to pass the matter over. The extra chapter is original enough, though, and really well written. I'll admit. But what on earth possessed the fellow to send it here, out of all the offices in town, where it might have gone instead? The whole thing is beyond me."

"I don't know quite what to say at this early stage in the proceedings," he said slowly. "But, let me see, first of all, what's the sender's name and address? Ah!—Claude Hellingham, 14 Cadogan street, W."

He paused irresolutely for a second, and then wrote on the sheet in front of him—

"Dear Sir:—If the author of the short story, 'The Solitary Soul,' will call at this office at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, I or my representative will be glad to see him."

"There, that ought to fetch him," said the man with a peculiar smile, as he signed the letter. "Douglas Baird, Editor." Then directing the envelope to the address given on the manuscript, he posted it at the corner of the street on his way home.

On the afternoon of the following Thursday, Douglas Baird sat in his office again. He was obviously not quite at his ease, and from time to time he would open one of the drawers of his desk and examine the papers it contained, as if to assure himself that none of them were missing. Presently he looked at his watch.

"H'm! a quarter past three already," he mused. "I wonder if my correspondent is going to fight shy after all?"

A tap at the door interrupted his soliloquy. He rose to his feet, and, with a "Come in," the visitor entered. The editor of the "Monthly Rocket" slightly raised his eyebrows. Accustomed as he was to all sorts and conditions of visitors, it was not often that such a pretty girl as this invaded his office. His surliness vanished instantly. He could be charming to ladies when he chose. This was one of these occasions. Accordingly, he set a chair for the visitor and returned her timid greeting with a geniality calculated to dispel her very obvious nervousness.

It was a young but sad and troubled face that looked at him across the desk. The soft, fair hair might have adorned the sunny head of a child, but the gleaming eyes betrayed a cunning of unnatural depth, and the blue eyes were full of that awful glow which is to be seen only in the eyes of the refined poor.

"I have a letter from Mr. Baird," said the editor. "I don't know if you are asking me to call at 3 o'clock," said the girl.

"I am the editor, certainly, but I don't recollect writing to Miss Chester. In fact, I expect some one else at this hour."

"Mr. Claude Hellingham, perhaps?" asked the man eagerly.

"Oh, yes, I think I may say I do, a little," she replied, smiling again. "In fact, I—I am the individual myself."

"I don't quite understand," returned Baird wonderingly. "Is there such a person at all, then?"

"Oh, yes, very much so—I'm he, or rather, he's my nom de guerre," she answered quietly, seeming to enjoy his evident mystification.

"You?" he replied. "You? What on earth made you take such a pseudonym?" he demanded wonderingly.

"Oh! because I thought a man's name would give my story a better chance of acceptance. But why did you write to me?" she continued anxiously. "I was so glad to get your letter! I thought you had accepted the tale. You are going to publish it, aren't you?" she added, all her smiles vanishing.

"No," said Baird, looking at her steadily. "I don't think I shall."

"The girl's eyes filled at the answer, and, as he saw the bitter disappointment in her face, the editor began to feel quite remorseful. It was a deuced awkward business, he told himself.

"I am sorry, Miss Chester," he said, pulling himself together with an effort. "That you should have thought my letter meant acceptance of your contribution. Before we go any further, however, let me ask you one question. Did you send in that story, 'The Solitary Soul,' as original matter?"

A pause ensued. The ticking of a clock on the mantelpiece alone broke the silence of the room. The editor watched the woman keenly, a sudden spasm passed over her face, and a hunted look came into her eyes. Then for the first time the man noticed her pallor and the poverty of her attire. She had clasped her hands together, as if to make an appeal, and he saw that even her gloves were carefully mended.

"If you would rather not answer," he said gently, and in a very different tone to that which he had intended to

adopt towards "Mr. Hellingham," "you need not do so. Only, I think you must acknowledge that it is impossible for me to publish the story in my magazine."

"Will you tell me, why?" she asked, trying to control her voice. "I will own that I shouldn't have offered it to you without an explanation, perhaps. But I—"

For answer he took from a drawer a newspaper and a pile of manuscript. "This is your manuscript," he remarked, watching her keenly as she put out her hand for it. "And this is the added gravely, taking up the paper, 'is the journal in which a certain story entitled 'The Liar' appeared. Now, perhaps, you will understand."

The girl's hand trembled so that she could hardly hold the printed sheet. After a momentary glance, she laid it down again, and then, turning her blanched face to him, she said tremulously, "I—ask your pardon."

"Will you tell me, Miss Chester," he asked slowly, "why you sent this to me? Was it for the sake of getting into print—a natural enough vanity, I'll allow; or," he continued in a softer voice, "was the payment that you would have received, had the manuscript been accepted, an important consideration?"

"Oh, Mr. Baird," she exclaimed, trying to regain her composure; "I know it was a dreadfully dishonorable thing to do, but—but you don't know how hard it has been for me in London. A woman has no change at all, and for a girl like me, without interest or friends, it seems impossible to get work. I've lost heart utterly now, and I'm so tired of it all!"

"Have you met with any success at all?" he asked sympathetically.

"Yes—a little, but not very much, and nothing regular. I got some fairly regular work on the 'Morning Comet,' but the paper failed last summer—and here I am, money owing to me, too," she added sadly.

"That was hard lines! Did you write much for it?"

"Yes, a good deal. I did all those articles on 'The Provincialism of London,' and also the serial, 'The Heart of a Woman,' with some short tales as well."

"By Jove! was it you who wrote 'The Heart of a Woman' then?" he exclaimed with interest. "How silly of me! I ought to have remembered the name. It was a capital story—you should get it published in volume form. I'm sure it would succeed."

"I tried to, but it was no good. The first firm I offered it to kept it for seven months, and then wrote to say they would bring the story out if I would bear the expense. The next people who considered it were no so bad; they asked me to pay only half the cost. I knew they were a good firm, and would treat me well, and so I tried to get the money before the book would be too much out of date."

"That is why you sent this manuscript to me, then?"

"Yes, I saw that you were offering \$100 for the best ten thousand-word story. The money meant such a lot to me, and I was so awfully hard-up! I began a story and got half through with it; but it wasn't alive, and I somehow couldn't get on with it."

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SEEN IN A MOST BEWILDERING NUMBER OF FORMS.

Illustrations Give an Idea of the Most Fashionable Ones, and They Are Nearly All Novelties—The Skirts That Accompany Them.

New York correspondence.

ANY woman who never had more general approval than they have at present, nor have separate waists ever been of finer grade. The cutting woman is a little suspicious of the mark-downs in high-class models, fearing a revolution in bodice fashions next season. But many who do not follow the first changes of fashion are willing to wear next season an example of the very best taste and material of this season, even if something never is offered them. One type of lady bodice is shown in the initial picture. It was white, embroidered and furnished with a buckled white strap, banded with embroidered lawn stuff. White satin ribbon belted this. Many of the new fancy waists made of net, lace or



ILLUSTRATIVE OF CURRENT VARIEDNESS.

other transparencies are laid lightly over a silken under bodice. The two bodices are really separate, but together appear to be one. This is because the splendid white coat that holds has a flat back, narrowing a little at the waist, fronts the same and slides set in to allow front and back to hang flat. It is modified endlessly. The real thing stops at the knees, and some stunning examples are bobbed at the back so that the wearer does not sit on the coat, while in front and at the sides it falls to the knees. Unless worn over just the right skirt the bobbed-up back looks awkward when madam walks.

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Heathen Gratitude.

An amateur philanthropist took charge of a Sunday school class of Chinamen on the East Side. The members were zealous to learn, and the intelligent responses of his favorite pupil caused the teacher to glow with pride. After some months this pupil began walking part of the way home with his father, and one Sunday afternoon, in a burst of confidence, he said earnestly: "I want thank you for your kind poor heathen. I know English now pretty good. I got place to work as interpreter gambling house. I put you on good thing?"—New York Mail and Express.

Porto Rico's Sulphur Baths.

A Philadelphia syndicate has leased for a long term the sulphur baths at Comano and the hotel and large estate which go with them. Comano was once the West Indian Monte Carlo. It is high up in the mountains east of Ponce. It was formerly the resort of wealthy planters and merchants of Cuba and other islands. All the gambling games of the Mediterranean principality were in full blast. Summer was the harvest time, for those who could afford it got



FOUR OTHER STYLISH MODELS, NO TWO ALIKE.

a few of the permitted ones are distinguished by revivals. Look over those pictured here. All are correct and new, though none startling. The killed skirt of some years ago is much favored. The hilt is here, instead of folding to the foot. The skirt killed all around except just down the front breadth is a variation. The box-pleat skirt survives, but some special finish of the pleat is necessary, and usually it is sewed down flat from the belt to the hem. The sheath black lingers, but its favor depends entirely upon the figure of the wearer and the fit of the skirt. A slender and well-rounded figure, so fitted that across the hips and to the belt there is not a trace of fullness, and which from this widest part of the hips falls in nat-

ural folds, is the sort that holds, especially for outing skirts.

The skirt of some years ago that fits snugly, with gathers massed at the back of the belt, is here again, and is considered all right. A variation smoothes these gathers a little way down. The bicycle skirt back, two deep pleats the edges of which come close together, is revived. The skirt showing gathers all around at the belt seems out enough, but the too slender woman is likely to welcome it, as is the dressmaker tired to death of putting a skirt like a biquette, "only more."

Slender skirts trimmed with perpendicular lines or straight of grain, or all plaques, or made easy and all-overed with application of cut silk or cloth, are all here. A novelty in skirts—that is, a style revived from away back—shows fullness at the belt and a sudden gripping in at the knees. This results in emphasis of the hip curve that may or may not suit you, and that never is very graceful anyhow. Below the grip at the knees the skirt escapes for foot fullness. Foot fullness prevails, and house gowns show the return of the dust ruff in the glory of all its dirt-catching fluffiness.

An attractive new notion in coats is the taffeta coat. It is made in military severity, yet is a mass of tucks and insertions that fit as snugly as a livery jacket of "buttons." It shows all sorts of variations in front, such as tucks, frogs and stenciling. As a rule it stops at the belt, but now and then it appears below in a little fitted skirt. A coat of black taffeta made with flat back drawn in at the belt in a few little pleats, blouses in front, the belt dipping deeply. It is double breasted, the outer side being very full and drawn up to the opposite shoulder in



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An experimental pneumatic street railroad is being constructed in the city of Tokio, Japan. It will be twenty miles long. Forty cars will be operated on it. If it is a success other lines will be built and equipped. All the material used in the structure and its equipment comes from the United States.

It is estimated by the United States Engineer Corps that the conversion of the Chicago drainage canal and its connections with the Mississippi River into a navigable waterway for vessels drawing less than eight feet of water can be accomplished at a cost of \$10,400,000.

When William Waldorf Astor reads that the estate of the late George Smith, former Chicago banker, who recently died in London, had to pay five million dollars inheritance tax to the British government, he will probably conclude that it will be cheaper to come back to the United States to die, although it may not be quite so stylish as to pass away in England.

The Ameer of Afghanistan, who has been the bulwark of India against Russian aggression, has served notice on Great Britain that the building of railways and telegraphs on the Afghan territory would mean the ruin of Afghan isolation, and must be prevented if the Anglo-Afghan alliance is to be continued. Thus, England, which plans to be seeking the civilization of South Africa, is asked to resist the civilization of Northern India.

In Minnesota there are 126 co-operative township insurance companies, limited by township lines and devoted almost exclusively to farm insurance. They carry \$111,000,000 of insurance, and the entire cost of operation, plus losses, last year was only about \$204,000; and it is estimated that the farmers of the State saved \$52,000 on their year's insurance. There are in Minnesota about 2,400 townships, of which 2,091 are organized for township mutual insurance.

Some philanthropists were a perfectly proper method of charity in 1865, when the oldest of Philadelphia charities was started. Just as it was then the justifiable thing to treat diphtheria with syrup and flames instead of antitoxin.

There are now eleven soup-houses in Philadelphia supplying 80,000 persons with a total of 806,000 quarts of soup and 250,000 loaves of bread. Of course, it is a paltry thing charity. A late canvass shows that of 248 families supplied only eleven could, by the record of liberal construction of rules, be recorded as needing the aid.

It has been proposed in New York to prohibit by law the publication of scandalous matter found on the persons or in the possession of skeletons or of those who have attempted suicide. This would be a good thing to do. Persons who take their own lives are often insane. If not actually deranged, their minds are in so morbid a condition as to unfit them for calm and accurate statement. It often happens that, with the intention of explaining their act, they leave a letter or scrap of paper which reflects cruelly upon the character of one or more living persons. The newspapers print the letter under prominent headlines, and the injured person has no redress. A more drastic count for little, and there is no defense against the opinions of the dead.

Dr. Clouston, of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, says that purely mental and moral causes play but a small part in the production of insanity, as compared with causes bodily and physical. Only 11.5 per cent. of the cases he has examined were due to anxiety or mental shock. The rest were traceable to causes acting on the brain through the medium of the body, drink, faulty development, gross brain disease, strong hereditary predisposition, etc.—Showing how mental troubles were the fruit of bodily disease. Dr. Clouston declared that "the recent epidemic of influenza had caused more insanity than all the public and private anxiety in connection with the war."

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Texas is the biggest state to be found out of doors. It has floods to correspond.

The University of Chicago is only ten years old, but it has already secured appointments amounting to over \$1,000,000, and it has 1701 undergraduates to-day in its different departments.

Too much rope-skipping has killed one girl, and too much walking has grazed another. This should be a warning to those who indulge in pleasures or exercise of this kind, that moderation is good in all things.

The Ferris wheel at Chicago is to be sold for old junk. It made \$500,000 profit during the World's Fair, one-half of which went to the fair company. It has since sunk \$700,000 for its owners, and it will cost \$30,000 to tear down.

Golden and Diamond Weddings were celebrated by 614 couples in Prussia in 1890, and the state distributed jubilee medals to each husband and wife. In Berlin and the province of Brandenburg the number of these couples was 115.

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the present excessive home demand in the United States slackens up." Commenting editorially upon the opening article and emphasizing the "grave importance of the matter," the Times says:

"The difference between the English and American workmen is the same as the difference between the mechanical discipline of our soldiers and that reliance upon individual training and intelligence which is now recognized as necessary in other armies. In fact, our workmen are too much like their masters in thinking that what has been done in the past will do very well in the future. We trust that these letters on American engineering may help to dispel this illusion in time to prevent a rude awakening."

Boston's Park Commissioners are urgent on the need of more playgrounds for the children. The city has six tracts of ground provided for this purpose, with a total area of about forty acres, but the need of more land for similar use becomes every year more evident. The most crowded parts of the city are either entirely unsupplied with proper breathing spaces or are very inadequately provided with playgrounds, and it is the opinion of the Commission that it would be wise municipal economy to expend \$1,000,000 within the next four years in securing additional playgrounds of from one to six acres each. This is a subject which should appeal more strongly than it does to small and growing cities. The costly experience of larger cities in their belated efforts to provide breathing places and playgrounds should teach the smaller communities that their time to make such provision is when land is cheap. They will need such open places in the future. In fact, they need them at almost any time, not only in the interest of the children, but in that of their elders, who are annoyed by the boys' appropriation of adjacent vacant lots for playgrounds.

Several hundred paroled prisoners in Indiana are leading the lives of good citizens. Under the reformed system, the sentence of the criminal is indeterminate. When, in the opinion of the State Board of Pardons, he is fit to make the effort to "live outside the walls," he is given his freedom on parole. He earns for himself ten cents per day, and advances through various grades until he gets rid of prison uniform altogether. He is taught a trade, and is permitted to earn extra money by working overtime at it. When he is freed on parole, an agent of the State has already procured for him a place in a factory or on a farm. His employer is the only one that knows his antecedents, unless he chooses to tell them himself. He and his employer make written reports to the prison monthly, and agents of the State verify these reports as to conduct. When the man has fully demonstrated his ability and inclination to live an upright life, full pardon is granted him.

Newspaper reports as to the wealth of Cape Nome, and more recently, of the diggings on the Koyukuk River, are in part responsible for the rush of miners from Dawson and other Yukon diggings to the new gold districts. These stories are founded upon reports of prospectors, and lack any sufficient basis for leaving paying diggings. Professor Hailpin, who is well acquainted with the Nome district, has in the Popular Science Monthly an article on Cape Nome which gives a scientific estimate of its gold-bearing capacity. After close personal examination of the beach and some inland districts he declares some of the optimistic talk about them ill-founded. But scientists are in progress, and accordingly there is likely to be the usual crop of failures and losses among those who, according to this morning's reports, are likely to leave the gold they have for the promise of more.

A New York physician in his recent talk on physical culture for mothers offers some very good advice concerning useful exercise. It was a question of giving proper direction to surplus energy and of getting the most out of it. To suggest to young mothers that they should make their own beds and sweep their rooms, and thus expand their chests and increase their arm and back power, is somewhat of an innovation in these days of progress. Still, the idea has a very practical application. It narrows us down to the consideration of the fact that Nature provides in our everyday work with its attendant possibilities all the exercise we generally need. When we stop to think how we can combine the two it is often a matter of surprise. The result is generally a two-fold enjoyment. So, too, the man who splits his own wood gets a double warmth from the effort. It is the extra glow of a profitable occupation that is thrown into the bargain before the fire is made on the hearth. The principle applies to every sensible mortal. We gain much more than a car fare by walking to and from our offices.

Black Coats.

An English clergyman, rather pompous of manner, according to Spare Moments, was fond of chatting with a witty chimney sweep.

Once, when the minister returned from his summer holidays he happened to meet his youthful acquaintance, who seemed to have been at work.

"Where have you been?" asked the clergyman.

"Sweeping the chimneys at the vicarage," was the boy's answer.

"How many chimneys are there, and how much do you get for each?" was the next question.

The sweep said there were twenty chimneys, and that he was paid a shilling apiece.

The clergyman, after thinking a moment, looked at the sweep in apparent astonishment. "You have earned a great deal of money in a little time," he remarked solemnly, wondering, probably, what the sooty fellow would reply.

"Yes," said the sweep, throwing his bag over his shoulder as he started away, "we who wear black coats get our money very easily."

Abundant Proof of Hard.

"Julia dear," said young Mr. Gilroy, timidly, to his charmer, "do you think that a married couple could live on a salary of \$750 a year?"

"O, Dick," replied Julia, earnestly, "I saw in the Ladies and Gents' Home Journal an account of how a man supported himself,